

## CAPTURE OF SUBMARINE U. C. 12 REVEALS TO THE ITALIANS THE PERFIDIOUS CONDUCT OF GERMANS

Vessel Built in Germany Lent to the Austrians For Mine Laying Long Before War Between Germany and Italy Had Been Declared By Latter Country.

(From the Special Correspondent of The International News Bureau.)  
The Italian naval authorities have recently lifted the veil of mystery which shrouded the story of submarine U-C-12. The facts as they stand revealed are so striking and illustrate so clearly German methods of warfare, of all kinds, whether by land, sea, or air, that it seems well that British readers should hear the fascinating story of U-C-12, for it is not every submarine which has had such a chequered career and which has been in turn German, Austrian and Italian.

The story begins in May, 1915, a very short while after the declaration of war by Italy upon Austria. It will be remembered that, in spite of the alliance in arms between Austria and Germany, Germany was not included in the declaration of war and remained outwardly at all events, on friendly terms with Italy until August, 1915.

There was, however, plenty of ground for supposing that the friendliness of Germany was outward only, and that she was in reality secretly aiding Austria in every possible way. Towards the end of June, 1915, the Italian mine-sweepers, while performing their daily task near one of the Italian naval bases in the Adriatic, suddenly came upon a new form of secret destruction, consisting of a barrier of 13 mines in the water.

They were carefully cleared away and the mine-sweepers continued day after day their accustomed work, when suddenly another barrier of mines was found in very much the same position. It was not difficult to guess how the mines had got there; they could only have been placed there by a submarine, which was able to cruise below the water and in secret to lay her deadly eggs. The Italians determined that the next attempt on the part of the submarine should be less successful and should, on the other hand, result in her own destruction.

They had to wait for some time and possess their souls in patience until March 16, 1916, when the enemy submarine ventured once again into the waters of the naval base to lay another batch of eggs. She was seen, but this time she did not make her escape silently and unobserved, for she fell a victim to the Italian mines which were lying in readiness for her. A loud explosion made it known to the Italian watchers that their plan had succeeded. That might have been the end of the story of U-C-12, and end which has doubtless come to many another U-boat during the present war.

But the enterprise of the Italian commander of the naval base gave a fresh turn to the story and brought to light facts which proved the duplicity of Germany once again. The water in which the submarine met her fate was not particularly deep, and a brilliant idea occurred to the commander of attempting to capture the vessel and to send her out repaired, refitted and re-equipped as a unit in the Italian Submarine Service.

It was not an easy task to undertake, for the commander knew well that the captured submarine almost certainly carried her usual cargo of mines. After divers had first been sent down to ascertain where the submarine lay and the condition in which she was, she was cautiously fished up to the surface a broken, tangled mass apparently quite valueless. It was not, however, until she reached the surface that her previous history began to be understood. She then stood revealed as the U-C-12, built in Germany, at the Weser dockyard, by the firm Ditta Siemens Schuckert.

It was now clear that while Germany remained nominally on terms of friendship with her former ally Italy, she had lent one of her submarines to operate in the service of Austria in the Adriatic and to lay mines in Italian waters. But how did the submarine make her way from the harbor of her birth to the Adriatic? That is a question which may well be asked, and it would not be an easy one to answer were it not for the fact that on board the U-C-12 was found a diary from birth to death. She had made her trial trip to the Weser, after which she was towed through the Kiel Canal in May, 1915; at Kiel she took on board the mines which she was to be sent to

sow in Italian waters.

After having made her trials she was sent in three pieces by rail from Kiel to Pola, where she arrived on June 24, 1915. She left her German flag at Pola and adopted instead an Austrian flag, but being ready for all emergencies she was provided also with a British flag and a French flag, so as to be able to pose as an ally, and also with a Greek flag, in case it became necessary for her to become a neutral. These flags were found on the submarine when she was raised to the surface.

The log contained records of her cruises on July 25, 1915, and Aug. 15, 1915, the two dates upon which she had been engaged in laying down mines in the Italian waters. "It must not be supposed," however, that U-C-12 was unoccupied between her second mine-laying exploit in August, 1915, and her third attempt in March, 1916. In December, 1915, she had been engaged on a somewhat different exploit, remarkably befitting a "friendly" country. She had been carrying a cargo of rifles from the Austrian base of Cattaro to Port Baria in Cyrenaica, for the benefit of the rebels against the Italian government.

In February, 1916, also U-C-12 had been active in the Adriatic. She was round about Durazzo while the Italians were engaged in transporting the remains of the Serbian army from the eastern to the western side of the Adriatic. Such was the revelation of the log of U-C-12. But an investigation of the manner in which the ship and her crew proved even more completely the perfidy of Germany and the connivance of Austria. Her crew was German, too. There was absolutely nothing Austrian on board the submarine except the Austrian flag. There may be some who still wonder why Italy declared war on her former ally, Germany. Those who still have any doubt on the subject will find in the story of U-C-12 one reply which ought to be sufficient and convincing.

The last chapter in the story is a short one. For many months Italian naval engineers were busy on the remains of U-C-12. It was an ambitious task to save her but it has been accomplished, and not long ago U-C-12 was once again placed in commission, and took to the water, flying the Tricolors, emblem of the position claimed by Italy as Queen of the Adriatic.

## MINERS RECEIVE WAGE INCREASE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1 — An increase of 10 cents per ton out of the 45 cents per ton increase granted the operators by the government was granted the 50,000 miners in Pittsburgh yesterday as a result of an agreement between the leading coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers. By the agreement the scale lasts during the period of the war, not exceeding beyond April 1, 1920, upon confirmation of the agreement by the biennial convention of the miners.

The increase effective Oct. 20, preventing threatened strikes, affects not only the miners but others working about the mines. By the terms of the agreement the miners of the block coal field of Indiana county will be advanced 12 1/2 cents per ton on screen coal. All day labor and monthly men, except trappers and other boys, be advanced \$1.40 per day. Trappers be advanced 75 cents per day. Boys now being paid more than \$1.90 a day and less than \$2.00 a day shall be advanced \$1 a day. All road, dead work and room turning will be advanced 15 per cent.

President Murray of the local district United Mine Workers stated that an agreement had been reached some weeks ago with the operators, effective Nov. 1, in the event that the operators were allowed an increase by the government. The new rate fixes the price for operators at \$2.45 per ton at the tipple.

## MUCH DAMAGE TO COTTAGES ALONG STRATFORD SHORE

Selectman Lally Estimates Damage to Stratford at \$3,000

BLANKS RESISTED OFFICER CARTEN Other Cases Brought Before Judge Blake-man

(Special to The Farmer.)  
Stratford, Oct. 31—An estimate of the damage done to the cottages and land on Short Beach, located off the southern part of Stratford, and owned by the town, by the severe wind and rain storm of Tuesday which swept the entire East, causing thousands of dollars of damage, will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000, according to First Selectman James Lally, who made an investigation yesterday. So high were the waves that they washed over the whole beach, tearing up all the newly made ground and causing it to flow into the meadows. The damage to the cottages was not so heavy. It was reported that not one house was rocked nor torn from its foundation. The chimneys of many of the cottages were blown off or loosened. A gang of men under the supervision of Mr. Lally has begun work repairing the roads and filling in all the gulleys left by the storm.

Court Cases.  
Jacob Blank and Abraham Blank, father and son, respectively, residing on South avenue, were arraigned before Deputy Judge Frank E. Blake-man in the Stratford town court last evening charged with creating a disturbance and keeping an unlicensed dog on the premises. The court continued their cases for another week for further investigation.

Dog Agent Daniel Carten received a complaint from some of the residents of that vicinity that Blank was housing an unlicensed dog. They also alleged that the animal would snap at passersby. Saturday Carten visited the family and demanded the dog. Blank refused. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Prosecuting Attorney Ivan L. Morehouse. On Monday Carten served the warrant, informing both men to appear in court Tuesday morning. The two men refused to heed the summons, stating in emphatic terms they would not appear in court. Carten attempted to take both in custody when Mrs. Blank interfered. A free for all fight had just begun when Constable Edward Manchester heard the noise and came to their rescue. While separating Mrs. Blank, who was clinging to her husband, who was being led away by Carten, Manchester was bitten on the arm. The wound was superficial. All three were locked up and spent the night in the Stratford cooler.

Placed on Probation.  
Stephen Hajos of Peace street, Stratford, was charged with non-support. He was ordered by Deputy Judge Frank E. Blake-man in the Stratford town court last evening to pay his wife \$8 a week. He was also placed under the care of Probation officer Rev. Ernest C. Carpenter for six months.

Stealing Apples.  
Stealing apples in Stratford this fall has not been a very profitable business. On Sunday, Paul Koulik, Charles Grish and George Hornak, all of Bridgeport, visited the orchard of Fred Albrecht, Nichols avenue, and were just about to leave after having filled their baskets when they were apprehended by Mr. Albrecht, recently appointed a special constable. In court last evening each was assessed \$14.50.

Case Continued.  
The case of Gunther Bachman of South Main street, who ran the machine in which he was driving into the team owned and driven by Farnk Wachter of Wood End road, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, on Main street, hurling him to the pavement where he sustained many bruises about the head and body was, continued another week on recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney Ivan L. Morehouse. Mr. Bachman has been a patient at the Bridgeport hospital ever since the accident and was just dismissed from the institution Tuesday. He is as yet unable to be about. His condition, however, is much improved.

More Coal Arrives.  
First Selectman James Lally was busy today unloading another consignment of coal which arrived yesterday. The car load contained 48 tons and was stored away under the sheds in the rear of the town hall. This coal will be used to heat the town hall and fire house.

To Hold Whist.  
The Azalia chapter will hold a whist at the home of Mrs. F. J. Booth, West Broad street Thursday evening. Many beautiful gifts have been selected for distribution.

New Club Organized.  
The Pathfinders club was organized last evening at a meeting of the Sunday school classes of Mrs. William Gibbons and Miss Nellie Wellington held at the home of the former. A social session followed.

Realizes a Good Sum.  
More than \$40 was realized from the food and vegetable sale held yesterday afternoon in the town hall by the ladies of Stratford for the purpose of procuring funds to send the drafted boys tobacco. The affair was largely attended and much of its success was due to the efforts of Mrs. David Rhoades, chairman.

Committee to Meet.  
The surgical dressings committee have announced that they will meet in Packard hall, Broad street, Monday afternoon and 3 o'clock and Thursday mornings at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Fish and Miss Shelton are in charge of the workroom on Monday and Mrs. Eugene Wells and Miss May Curtis on Thursday.

Personal Mention.  
John and David Hughes, two of the Stratford boys at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., have returned to camp after spending a few days with their parents, Broad street.

# CURTAIN WEEK



## Curtains AND Portieres

We have the most extensive showing of Curtains and Portieres in the city. Compare our prices with others.

**CURTAINS**  
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 Serim, Marquisette and Voiles Curtains at \$1.69  
Other Curtains in many styles at 69c, 89c & \$1.19  
Sash Curtains, including rod complete. This is an extra Special Value. Pair 39c

Curtain Fixtures of All Kinds

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ENTIRE  
FLOORS

**NEUSS & VAUGHN**  
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TWO  
ENTIRE  
FLOORS

**PORTIERES**  
Art Silk Portieres Per Pair \$10.50  
Tapestry Portieres Per Pair \$12.50  
Rope Portieres (all shades) Per Pair \$3.50  
**TAPESTRY COVERS**  
Tapestry Pillow Covers in all colors, ready for Pillows. Special 98c  
Library Table Covers, beautiful shades. Special \$1.69

## GERMANS TAUGHT BY THE KAISER TO HATE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE VICE CONSUL ROTH WRITES

"The German people have been carefully taught to despise, to loathe, to hate the American people and all things American," says A. Curtis Roth, former American vice-consul at Plauen, Saxony. Our good will, our forbearance, even our submission, he says, could not have averted war with Germany.

Because Germany has long been accustomed to regard the United States as a legitimate German enemy, the emperor encouraged pan-German activities among us, promoted the idea of exchange professorships, and sought in other ways to tie this country to the tail of the German kite. When Berlin discovered that these efforts had failed, the emperor resorted to a measure of which the world has never seen a parallel. He resorted to the warning of the German premier, that Germany would one day contest the supremacy of the world with the United States.

"The average German hates this country," he continues, "with a hatred far more venomous, far more implacable, far more reasoning than the hatred that has been visited upon any other belligerent. I shall give examples of this hatred. It was in the winter of 1915 that the change in the state of the Germans' feelings toward us became more apparent. Lengthy reports from America had been digested in Berlin. The officials realized that American public opinion was awake to the great German intrigue, and that it condemned them. After the first shock of angry surprise, officers of the army and navy staffs and representatives from the foreign office met to consider the 'American problem.'"

"I gathered from the staff officer who long afterward told me of this conference that its primary business had been the consideration of the best means for presenting the 'German case' to the American people. The officials realized that the 'German case' was a very simple one. It was, however, I believe that, at this conference, the campaign was planned and the work assigned for the contest of Bismarck's prophecy.

"Capt. Mueller of the 134th Saxo Regiment, a close friend of mine, who knew the German people as I do, was called to Berlin in February, 1915, to make exhaustive studies dealing with the American problem. In the autumn of 1915, his detail in Berlin ended. Capt. Mueller, on his way to the front, called upon me. 'You Americans have a lot to answer for,' he said. 'It will cost you dearly some day.'"

"It was in the winter of 1915 that reports of the havoc caused by American ammunition began to circulate among the people. The Americans were held up to scorn as an avaricious, cowardly, effeminate race, intent only upon 'dollar chasing' and commercial exploitation and utterly devoid of the ideals of manhood. President Wilson was continually caricatured as a British viceroy, while Uncle Sam was invariably depicted as a puffy, hook-nosed shopkeeper.

"In April, 1915, I was with a party of German officers at Bad Elster, in Southeastern Saxony. Major Leibster, an acquaintance of mine, stationed at Plauen with the reserves of the 134th Saxo regiment, joined our party. Major Leibster was bitterly anti-American, and never missed an opportunity to let me feel this. 'We are keeping books on you Americans,' he said. 'It's a long account, and we haven't missed any details. Rest assured that this account will be presented to you some day for a settlement.'"

he said in the course of the conversation, "if it had not been for the American ammunition. But America will have to pay dear, mighty dear, for her blood money. Some day we will collect from the United States government an indemnity covering in full the injuries of Germans wounded by American shrapnel and shells."

"I shrugged my shoulders. 'Oh, we have proof,' he said. 'Every time a piece of shell or shrapnel of American manufacture is taken from the wound of a German soldier a card is made out noting this. The name of the soldier, the day wounded and the nature of the wound. The archive is being carefully kept in Berlin. It will be the basis for the collection of a huge indemnity from the United States some day. America will pay dear for the blood money that has made out of our suffering.'"

Mr. Roth tells of the insidious circulation of rumors among the German people, emanating from the government. Vague opinions reach army commanders in the field, "through all grades of subordinate officers, to the non-commissioned officers and men." This "news" is passed to the people, confidentially, by men on furloughs.

The German common soldier, plotting by this "underground route," believed that before the official declaration of war America, bound by a secret treaty with Britain, sought the destruction of the fatherland, the while professing a hypocritical amity.

Mr. Roth writes of the formation of a national German committee, with a Prussian excellency at its head, a membership of prominent educators, publicists and commercial leaders. The committee evidently proposed to develop a true understanding among the German people of all that must enter into a "German peace." Through the medium of a propaganda of "a greater and indemnified Germany," committee agents canvassed the country, stiffening the will of the people, working hand in glove with the imperial government. Anti-American expressions were encouraged in the provinces, although suppressed at the capital and in the press of the larger cities. President Wilson, toward the end of 1916, was repeatedly characterized in magazines as "President Bluff" and the "British viceroy."

"There is a room in the foreign office whose files are filled to bursting with clippings of hostile American press comment. These files have been indexed and cross-indexed. It was my opportunity to inspect this room one time, I called at the foreign office after business hours and the regular ushers being absent, I sent one of the clerks from this room with my card to Count Montgelas. During his absence I idly glanced over the clippings and found them, without exception, to be composed of condemnatory American writings. When the clerk returned, he noticed that I had been glancing over his work and he repeated the monotonous: 'You Americans have a lot to answer for; but the day of reckoning will surely come.' He then said that the files were filled with the same sort of material, all properly indexed and ready to use."

And despite these apparently hostile indications, Count Montgelas, writes Mr. Roth, is extremely affable. He expressed regret at the inability of America to "understand the German people." "The friendship of Germany is of vital importance to the United States," said the count, "You need us as much, if not more, than we need you."

Mr. Roth adds that the United States has always been popular with the people of the German working class. America has long stood among them as "the land of splendid oppor-

## McCormick's Shoe Craftsman

Columbus discovered America for you—but you've got to discover your own shoe comfort!



You won't have to go as far away from home as he did if you are in search of style and comfort in shoes that will fit your feet: . . . . .

We carry a complete stock of men's and women's shoes in varied shapes and designs that have made us thousands of pleased customers. If you don't know just what you want when you come in, we have a cheerful, courteous sales force that will help you in your search. If you do know just what you want, ask to see it and if it's here you won't beshown "something just as good!"

Our store is one short flight up above Riker's drug store at 1116 Main Street in the heart of the shopping district and is a pleasant, well lighted store in which thousands of Bridgeport folks have found satisfaction and real values in shoes that fit and wear.

Do a little discovery work in behalf of your feet—they're worth it, and drop in at

**McCormick's Boot Shop**  
AT 1116 MAIN STREET OVER RIKER'S

tunity, of large hearted hospitality, for the land of broad tolerance and liberty." Before the war the German people admired the United States. Therefore the German leaders turned this admiration to hate and to loathing. "They have been remarkably successful in their task."

"The great secret of German strength is the smooth co-operation of all branches of the German government, with German industry, finance, agriculture and labor. The word of command comes from above, the machinery is set in motion, and, though the ultimate objective may be entirely unknown outside the council chambers of Berlin, the German financier, farmer, shopkeeper and merchant bring their minds and strength as directed."

## SUPERIOR COURT ANNULS MARRIAGE

Annulment has been granted by the superior court of the marriage of Gladys Burge of Bridgeport, to Simon Burge, a rider in a circus. The marriage was performed in Springfield, Ill., in 1915, the girl leaving her home for that purpose. She was but 17 years old at the time, and the annulment is based upon the fact that BKurge gave her age as 18 to procure a license.

## Auto Drivers Must Have License Cards

The state motor vehicle department has issued a circular advising garage owners and also livery men that they are not to rent cars to any person unless the driver of the car has in his possession a Connecticut driver's license. This new move is caused by the recent difficulties in tracing operators of cars involved in accidents. It is the intention of the department to hold the owner of any car responsible for its management in the future and it is to this end that the

above new regulation is put in force. The situation is the outgrowth of various occasions when Yale students have hired cars and driven them without licenses making it impossible to properly place responsibility for violations of the law.

## CASTRO GOING TO MEXICO.

Mexico City, Oct. 31—It is reported here that Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela has bought a sugar plantation in the state of Vera Cruz and shortly will come to Mexico to live.

## GIRLS! MAKE A BEAUTY LOTION WITH LEMONS

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.  
Just try it! Set three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.—Adm.

## Lift Corns Off With Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Corns and calluses fall right off! Magic!

Few drops take all pain and soreness from corns instantly—costs few cents!

No hump! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift off, without a particle of pain or soreness.  
Wonderful discovery by Cincinnati man  
This remarkable drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.  
Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, and is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn callus. Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and be lifted right off with the fingers. Freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels or rather loosens them without even irritating the surrounding skin.  
Just think! No pain at all; no soreness when applying it or afterwards.  
Few drops stop corn-pain  
Women should keep freezone on their dressers and never let a corn ache twice.